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RANGE CATTLE PRODUCTION

A pictorial exhibit showing some of the more important improved practices in range cattle production.

Specifications.

Floor space required - - width - - - - - 11 feet.
depth - - - - - 7 feet.
Wall space required - - - - - None.
Shipping weight - - - - - 850 lbs.
Electrical requirements - - - - - None.

RANGE CATTLE PRODUCTION

How It Looks.

The special feature of this pictorial-text exhibit consists of a large painted picture of a typical range scene. In the foreground may be seen several cowboys preparing their evening meal near the chuckwagon. Two large water holes are seen in the middle of the scene and a big herd of "white-face" cattle extend from the foreground back into the distance where they are obscured by the hills.

Information in large letters, on best practices in raising cattle is given on the side section of the booth.

What It Tells.

Range cattle production must be managed much better than 40 years ago, when feeding costs were nearly nothing on account of almost unlimited free range. This exhibit reproduces a typical range scene and points out some of the more important phases and approved practices in range-cattle production as determined by progressive ranchmen and experiment stations, as follows:

"Well-fed and vigorous bulls help to insure a bigger calf crop. In late fall, winter and early spring, keep the bulls away from the cows, feed about one-third of a pound of a good grain mixture for each one hundred pounds live weight, and plenty of good hay (25 to 30 pounds) preferably alfalfa or some other legume. In summer, pasture may be supplemented with a grain mixture, the same as fed in winter."

"Corn Belt feeders pay a premium for uniform stockers and feeders. To produce them, use good purebred beef bulls of the same type, select well-bred and uniform heifers and breed at as nearly the same time as practicable to have the calves about the same age.

3 "Cows must be kept in vigorous condition the year round to produce strong calves, to give plenty of milk for rapid growth, and to breed early and regularly. Use such foods as alfalfa, or silage and cottonseed meal. Shelter from severe weather saves feed and prevents losses."

"Plenty of milk is the best calf feed. Keep them growing through the first winter using such feeds as alfalfa or silage and some meal rich in protein. See that they have shelter from winter storms and are free from disease and parasites."

As the sale of weanling calves to Corn Belt feeders becomes more and more generally practiced, it is found more desirable to see that good cows are well fed and cared for, also that their calves will not only be good ones but also grow well and sell well.

Where to Get Information

Additional information on range cattle management may be secured from the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Stations of the Western States.
